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# EVENING BULLETIN

The Oldest 8 Page  
Evening Paper Published  
on the Hawaiian Islands.  
Subscription 75c. a month.

VOL. III. No. 538.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## THE EVENING BULLETIN.

Published every day except Sunday at  
210 King Street, Honolulu, H. I.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
Per Month, anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands.....\$ 75  
Per Year.....8 00  
Per Year, postpaid to America, Canada, or Mexico.....10 00  
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## Notice.

During my absence from the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Charles A. Rice will have full charge of the business of the Wai'alae Dairy and Ranch.  
PAUL R. ISENBERG.  
Honolulu, Feb. 5, 1897. 529-2w

## FOUND KOOLAU'S GRAVE

PAT CULLEN SURRENDERS TO  
DEPUTY-SHERIFF CONEY.

Budget of News From Kalalau Valley  
Brought by the Mikahala  
This Morning.

The Mikahala which arrived from Kauai this morning brought a report of the finding of the grave of Koolau, the outlaw leper of Kalalau valley, together with official information of the capture of Patrick Cullen by Deputy-Sheriff Coney.

Mr. Brasch, who has been visiting Kauai, in the interests of Hyman Bros., returned on the Mikahala and brought down a letter from Sheriff Carter to Marshal Brown giving the news of Cullen's capture. Mr. Brasch says the report was current just before the steamer left that Deputy-Sheriff Coney's party had found the grave of Koolau in Kalalau valley and had opened it. The body of the noted outlaw was identified, together with two rifles which were found beside it in the grave. One of these was the famous needle gun with which Koolau killed two members of the National Guard in the fruitless expedition which was sent to capture him. The other was of ordinary make, 44 calibre. Further search brought to light Koolau's cartridge belt containing a number of cartridges, some of them with explosive bullets.

Mr. Brasch says that particulars of the finding of the body were very meagre and that nothing was said about what had become of Koolau's wife, Kalaina. It will be remembered that the death of his child was reported some months since.

Marshal Brown was seen in regard to the above, and said that while he had received no official intelligence of the finding of Koolau's body, he had every reason to believe the report was true. The letter he had received from Sheriff Carter had evidently been hurriedly written, as it contained only the bare statement that Pat Cullen had surrendered to Deputy-Sheriff Coney at Kalalau valley and that the latter would bring him to Honolulu on the Hall on Saturday. This statement differs from the report brought by Mr. Brasch, which was that the officers caught Cullen napping at his wife's house in Haena and had him covered with revolvers before he could grasp his own which were near by.

Marshal Brown's information that Cullen surrendered is undoubtedly correct, especially in the light of other facts in his knowledge and which are now made public for the first time. In the interview with the BULLETIN's representative, of which Jailor Low was an interested participant, the Marshal said:

"Ever since the day of Cullen's escape, it has been determined to effect his capture, but knowing his desperate character and the reputation of Koolau, with whom he is supposed to have been hiding, we have gone about it in a very careful way. The matter was placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Coney, and he was given full charge, allowed to take his own time and use his own methods. He has reported to me from time to time the progress he has made and I have long known that the capture was only a matter of time. I was also prepared to hear of Koolau's capture or death at any time. Some time since Coney wrote me that he had a man who had struck up a friendship with Cullen, and through this man had received overtures from Cullen looking to his surrender. Cullen offered to furnish this department with certain valuable information, to assist in the capture of some lepers and to put the police on to certain persons who were manu-

facturing and selling okolehao in and around Haena, provided he was granted certain immunities from future punishment for his successful attempt at escape. The information offered was deemed by the Attorney-General of so much importance that Deputy-Sheriff Coney was authorized to treat with him and accept his surrender. It is the knowledge of these facts which makes me sure that Cullen did surrender of his own accord as stated in Sheriff Carter's letter to me. I am not at all surprised at the news of Koolau, for Coney's man had intimated that Cullen's important news had reference to Koolau. There is no doubt in my mind that Cullen has been aware of Koolau's death for some months and that the possibility of a similar lonesome fate has been preying on his mind and made him more desperate than ever. We have information that he has been almost continually under the influence of okolehao and that he has made frequent visits to his wife's place at Haena while in a half-drunken state. Under these circumstances we knew that his ultimate capture was certain, but I am glad he has surrendered."

"Sheriff Carter writes," continued the Marshal, "that Coney had also arrested a Japanese who had been manufacturing okolehao in Kalalau valley and of whose capture the authorities have long been desirous. Also that he arrested a leper woman who had long been hidden in the valley and who was a friend of Koolau. These arrests were undoubtedly made on information furnished by Cullen, if not with his actual assistance."

There is joy in the police headquarters over the surrender of Cullen and the death of Koolau. Jailor Low is particularly elated over the early prospect of Cullen's return to his own quarters. While it is impossible to learn the terms on which Cullen surrendered, it seems to be the impression that if he serves out the balance of his sentence no notice will be taken by the authorities of his escape, but this may be only conjecture.

## The Royal Navy.

The question of increasing the personnel of the British navy is engrossing the attention of the Admiralty, and, of course, Lord Brassey. The latter recommends an old plan of his father set forth years ago in British Seamen. Under it long service in the navy will be maintained and a strong naval reserve would be formed in this manner: "Ship-owners are to be encouraged to enter boys, under engagement, at the end of their four years' apprenticeship, to do a year's training in the navy; a subsidy of \$100 to be paid to the ship-owner and \$75 to the boy, or \$50 to the ship-owner and a like amount to the boy, who would return to the mercantile marine as an A. B. and be kept efficient as a naval reserveman by one month's annual drill."

## Information for Tourists.

A passenger by the last Colonial steamer was met on the dock by a Milesian American friend, who resides in Honolulu. As the pair waited to have the newcomer's gripsack scrawled over with chalk marks by the Customs Inspector at the gate the stranger remarked to his friend "Do you 'ave much rain 'ere?" RAINIER me boy, gallons of it, just come up to the Anchor Saloon where they keep it always, clear and cool. We'll just be in time for lunch too and that's the only place in town where they serve it up in proper style with a glass of RAINIER BEER to equilibrialize the solids—They went!

## For Rent.

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## DROWNED AT SANS SOUCI

YOUNG TOURIST NAMED FRENCH  
LOSES HIS LIFE.

Body Not Found for Two Hours After  
ward-Deceased Went Into the  
Water Alone.

A young tourist named French lost his life this morning while bathing at Sans Souci under peculiarly distressing circumstances, no one being even aware of the fact that he had gone into the water.

Mr. French came down to the Islands on the last Australia, accompanied by his grandmother, Mrs. Jennings, and took rooms at the Hawaiian hotel, where they have since stopped until the day before yesterday, when Mr. French moved out to Sans Souci in order to take advantage of the sea bathing. He was an invalid, suffering from incipient consumption and brain troubles, and came here to try the balmy air in the hopes of bettering his physical condition. He was at breakfast this morning as usual and joined in conversation with Messrs. Daniels, Dortsch and others. To one gentleman who asked him how he felt he replied, "Not very well." He was seen about the hotel in the early morning but no one noticed him going into the water. About 11 o'clock, however, his absence was noticed and a visit to his room showed that he had discarded his clothing and donned a bathing suit. A hasty search on the beach and about the pier revealed nothing, and an organized search was at once commenced. The assistance of some natives was obtained and a number of friends of the deceased who were notified of his disappearance went out and assisted in the search.

About 1 o'clock the body of the young man was found near the reef, having evidently been washed out from the pier through the channel by the under-current, which is quite strong at times. As no one saw the young man go into the water, it is not known how long he had been in it or whether he was attacked with cramps. No cries for help were heard by anyone at the hotel at any time during the morning. It is not known whether the deceased could even swim, but those who have been bathing with him on previous occasions say he never went out of his depth and always stayed close to the pier.

When Mr. French came down he brought letters of introduction to several parties, among them Mrs. E. S. Cunha, on whom he called. He is spoken of as a very pleasant, quiet and unassuming young gentleman by those who made his acquaintance. His age was about 25 years and his people were quite wealthy.

A telephone message from Sans Souci at 1:45 p. m. gave further particulars. Workmen engaged on the Irwin premises saw the young man go in bathing about 10 o'clock and shortly afterward throw up his hands. A suggestion was made that the bather was in trouble, but it was supposed there was plenty of assistance nearer at hand. An hour afterward it was found that the man had disappeared and that by prompt action when he was first noticed night have been saved.

Mrs. Jennings, the young man's grandmother, went out to Sans Souci as soon as she heard of the accident and left again for the hotel just as the body was discovered. It was found and recovered by some natives in a canoe, and at 2 o'clock was taken into town by the undertaker, Ed. Williams.

The deceased was a native of San Francisco and when at home lived with his parents on Geary street.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock stated this afternoon that no inquest would be necessary.

## The Evening Bulletin,

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1897.

## AS TO SUGAR.

It is some weeks since this paper gave figures to sustain the argument that the United States would be the gainer instead of the loser in the matter of her sugar industry by incorporating the Hawaiian Islands into the Union. Notwithstanding the great development of beet sugar production, which bids fair to be very much increased, it was shown that the consumption of sugar in that country was likely for many years to increase in a greater ratio than the population. American authorities were cited for the proposition that it would be a long while before the domestic supply would even approach the consumption of sugar in the United States. When it is added, now, that the per capita consumption of sugar in that country increased from 24.1 pounds in 1867 to 66.4 pounds in 1894—which probably indicates by this time a treble increase in thirty years—the proposition referred to can hardly be gainsaid. Willett & Gray, the great American statist of sugar, have estimated that the present consumption of two million tons of sugar in that country would double within the coming ten years, but they could not foretell a time when the home supply would catch up with the enormously increasing demand.

Hawaiian sugar production has increased to an extent that is very gratifying to the people of this country. Taking the twenty years from 1875 to 1895, inclusive, although some single years showed a decrease, the sugar output of Hawaii has increased, in round numbers, from 12,500 to 147,500 tons. It has now reached the 200,000 mark, but henceforth the increase will be slower. The current issue of the Planters' Monthly has a letter, indeed, from a planter cautioning his fellow-planters against the danger of overdoing the extension of their fields. He says that "our crop cannot be increased to any extent, even if it can be kept at its present figure." The BULLETIN is of opinion, however, that there is still a good deal of land in these islands which can be added to the sugar cane area. For probably the most part of the undeveloped territory, expensive irrigation works would be necessary, yet there is enterprise here that will not be balked, on that score, if only the sugar market of the world keep any way decent. Suppose, however, that the Hawaiian sugar product should double in the next ten years, it would still be in no higher ratio to the quantity of sugar the United States has to import than it is today. The fact will remain that Hawaiian sugar cannot possibly be the cause of lowering the price that American sugar raisers, either cane or beet, will receive for their product in the home market. How could it possibly be such, while it is necessary to import sugar from countries so far apart as Cuba and Manila?

Now the question comes naturally: Since the United States will continue to require the Hawaiian sugar crop—our chief

staple product—is it not to her interest to hold this country in the most intimate relations possible? Nothing short of prohibitive measures of protection to the domestic product will prevent the Hawaiian crop from being sold in the American market. But without any mutual status being maintained between the two countries, Hawaii will not be bound to buy American products with the proceeds of our sugar. She may obtain an abundant revenue from taxing American goods. If she is not treated by the United States as an offshoot and outpost of American civilization, as she undoubtedly is in fact, Hawaii will have to seek affiliations elsewhere. There is really no reason to despair that Hawaii can find another protecting arm if that of Uncle Sam should, unfortunately, be withdrawn. Yet it is with no want of self-respect that every thoughtful Hawaiian must admit that their loved country's repulsion by that great nation, which is its veritable mother country, would cause him a violent heart wrench. Still it is doubtful if the repelling Power would not be a greater loser, comparatively, from the divorcement of relations, than the feeble folk repelled. A neighboring country to the United States, as this is, buying five or six million dollars' worth of American merchandise every year, is scarcely to be lightly spurned in its overtures for closer relations by thoughtful American statesmen. It is not only what appears in the tables of imports to this country, however, that makes the Hawaiian connection valuable to the United States, and emphasizes the argument for more intimate bonds and these permanent. There is not a section of America's foreign commerce which reflects so much glory on the star spangled banner as that of the Hawaiian trade. It represents millions of dollars of investment in the mercantile marine of the nation, and many hundreds of thousands of annual expenditure by that fleet in American ports.

We in Hawaii only ask that American publicists consider the relations now existing between the two countries, and convey their deliberate opinions thereon to the American people at large. Let them say whether or no they regard such relations as mutually profitable. We do not fear the result of such an investigation. Having arrived at a decision on the matter, the next consideration is whether the advantages to the United States—the only question other than sentimental to which we have a right to expect attention on the part of the American public—would not be multiplied by changing the present international status of the parties to one of interstate relations. In this consideration also, if all the elements of the case are duly weighed, Hawaii ought not to fear the decision. The BULLETIN has previously shown that the outcry against competition of Hawaiian sugar with the American continental product, in the event of annexation, is ridiculous in the extreme. There would be no competition. It would be all American sugar then, and the United States would be so much nearer the goal, that some of her public men have deemed worthy of striving to reach, where all the necessities of her people could be supplied by their own industry out of the national resources.